

## Genus CCENONYMPHA, Westwood (The Ringlets)

99 There is a difference between a grub and a butterfly; yet your butterfly was a grub."—SHAKESPEARE.



*Butterfly*. — Small butterflies. The costal, median, and submedian veins are all strongly swollen. The palpi are very heavily clothed with hairs, the last joint quite long and porrect. The antennae are short, delicate, gradually but distinctly clubbed. The eyes are naked. Both wings on the outer margin are evenly rounded.

*Egg*. — The egg is conical, truncated, flat on the top, rounded at the base, with the sides marked with numerous low, narrow ribs, between which are slight cross-lines, especially toward the apex.

*Caterpillar*. — The head is globular; the body is cylindrical, tapering gradually backward, furnished in the last segment with two small horizontal cone-shaped projections.

*Chrysalis*. — Ventrally straight, dorsally convex, strongly produced in a rounded, somewhat keeled eminence over the thorax; pointed at the end. Generally green or light drab in color, with dark markings on the sides of the wing-cases.

This genus is distributed throughout the temperate regions both of the Old and the New World, and includes in our fauna a number of forms, the most of which are peculiar to the Pacific coast.

(i) *Ccenonympha* California, Doubleday and Hewitson, Plate XXV, Fig. 14, ? ; form *galactinus*, Boisduval, Plate XXV, Fig. 9 & ; form *eryngii*, Henry Edwards, Plate XXV, Fig. 10, 3 (The California Ringlet).

*Butterfly*. — This little species is to be distinguished from its near allies by its white color. The form *galactinus* is the winter form; the form *California* the summer form. The former is

characterized by the darker color of the hind wings on the under side and the more prominent development of the marginal ocelli. The form *erynqii* is simply a yellower form, with less dark shading on the under side.